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THE CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.

Interesting Betails of the Brilliant Operations of the Military and Naval Forces Under Cen. McClernand and Admiral Porter.

Sketch of the Village and Fortifications.

THE PLAN OF INVESTMENT.

The Gans of the Fort Dismounted by Shots from the Gunboats.

Two Days' Fighting and Final Surrender.

SAETEN OF THE REBEL COMMANDER.

Our Expeditionary Correspondence.

Mourn or Warm Riven, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863. the expedition for the capture of Arkansas Post has proved a success. Coming as it does directly on the is of the reverse at Vicksburg, it is especially important. All hearts that were so sad after our recent re palse, while under the command of Sherman, are now full of jey at our achievement. A strong position, the tray to the nomession of one of the tributaries of the Misgarrison of nearly seven thousand men, with all their mail arms, ammunition and equipments for the field, have fallen into our hands. Within a week from the time have fallen into our hands. Within a week it is Mississippi of assuming command of the Army of the Mississippi General McClernand has made an important capture. It was Vicksberg, instead of the present locality, and

exuitation would be much increased.

PRELIMINARY. After the repulse of General Sherman's army and the assumption of the command by General McClernand, it was decided to withdraw from the Yazoo river. It was at first ordered for the army to debark at Milliken's Head and go into encampment there, preparatory to the adoption of new plans for the campaign. Before the troops had been placed on shore the order was changed, and the expedition started up the river as far as Montgomery Point, opposite the mouth of White river. It was announced that we were to "pro ed on an important military enterprise;" but beyond this nothing was known. It was generally suspected that we were to attempt the capture of Arkansas Post

AT OUR PIEST RENDEZVOUS. The military and naval fleet reached Montgomery Point on the morning of the 8th, and remained throughout timt day quietly at rest. On the merning of the 8th the b at a commenced the ascent of White river, the gunboats Louisville and Pittsburg taking the lead, followed by the Marmora and the transports. The latter were headed by was expected that we might be approved by rebel buteries on the banks of the White; but none were discovered; not even a selltary guerilla made his presence manifest, though it is quite probable that many of them were in the brushwood noting our progress.
NATURE OF THE WHITE EN'RU.

The White river is a narrow though deep stream, navigable for boats of ordinary draught through most seasons of the year for nearly two hundred miles of its course. Boats occasionally ascend as far as Batesville, and on rare occasions have gone up to Forsyth, Mo., within fifty miles of Springfield. Thirty miles from the mouth it becomes so narrow that our large transports are unable to turn around, but are obliged to back out of the stream with great care. Its waters are of a light gray color, and in comparison with those of the Missis sippi would be considered clear. On the upper portion scenery is peculiarly wild and attractive, and its pellucid current finds its way over a clear, gravelly bod.

From the clearness of the water the stream takes its

About ten miles from the mouth of the White is a pas sage into the Arkansas, known as "the cut-off." This is navigable for the boats that ply on the Arkansas and White rivers, and, though much obstructed by snage, its navigation is safer than that of the former stream. Be-fere the war boats from the Arkansas river that were bound up the Mississippi always passed through the cut. the lower White. When the White is bigiter than the Ar-hannas a strong current sets from the for-mer stream to the latter. When the case is Mississippi is higher than both, the water runs up the into the Miselszippi again by way of the lower Arkansar-It is predicted by river men that the Mississippi will, er many years, sweep the island away, and carry with it

The transports, preceded by the gunboats, ascended the White, and on reaching the cutfoff pushed steadily for ward, and were soon plowing the red waters of the Arsansas. This stream, for the last three hundred miles of its course, is exceedingly tortuous and is full of snags and sandbars. From these causes our progress was nocesarily slow, and it was nearly night before we arrived at Believille, a small town on the south bank of the river, and about ten miles below arkansas Post by the course of the stream. This place had been selected as a point of rendezvous, preparatory to the attack on the Post. The boats of one division were tied up to the south bank, while those of two other divisions of the army fastened to the north bank, about a mile above, and commenced throwing troops ashore.

Garland.

TREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE SORT.

An attempt was made in October last to explains ArRaness Post; but it did not prove a success. General A.

F. Hovey, with a force of 10,000 men, was seen from
Helena with that object in yew. The White river was
more middle to the control of the cut-off; but the stage
of water was not sufficient to allow the boats to place
of water was not sufficient to allow the boats to place
of cort, frightening the garrison into prepurations for desamping. Failing to find sufficient water to proceed, demidowey returned to Helena. As in that instance the robein
were preparing to leave, it was thought they went out-

logly made his preparations to prevent such a movement.

ACTIVITY OF THE RIVING.

During the night of Friday and the morning of Saturday all was bustle and confusion on the river. A detechment of gunboats were sent up to the fort, only ten miles above, with instructions to reconnoitre the river, draw the enemy's fire and ascertain as fully as possible the character and strength of their works, the number of men composing their garrison, and generally to divers their attention from the army movements. Transports, too, were stoaming about seeking the proper pectican for debarking their troeps; and for five miles either way from the mouth of the Red Fork the river presented such a scene of activity and life as was never before visible on the usually quiet surface of the meandering Arkaness.

visible on the usually quiet surface of the meandering Arkadeas.

POINTS OF DEMARKATION.

A little above the little village or landing of Belleville, and on the opposite side of the river, a road starts away from the bank, following the main course of the stream, though avoiding its number-less bends, and leading directly to the enemy's position at Arkansas Post. This road in ordinary times is in fine condition; but it was understood to be much obstructed now by trees fallen across it by the rebest to impede our march. But such obstructions are of no great moment in the way of a powerful army, and thereforethe knowledge of their existence had no influence in deterring the General commanding from debarking the main portion of his force at this point to move overland. One division, as previously stated, moved several miles higher up the atream and debarked on the south side of the river, in order to prevent the escape in that direction of any portion of the robel army should the assauling force succeed in dislodging them from their fortified positions. The transports containing artillery were also moved up to a point within five miles of the Post and there unleaded, a portion on either bank, whence it was easily moved through lance and acrose outlivated fields to the road upon which the infantry were moving, but a mile from the bank at this point. This latter place of debarkation was but about three miles from the fort and in plan view of it.

ANDANCING.

this point. This latter place of debarkation was but about three miles from the fort and in plain view of it.

APVANCING.

As rapidly as the troops and artillery were put on shore they were moved forward to positions in the rear and to the south of the enemy's position, previously assigned them by General McClernand. Find division commander was supplied with a chart of the country, with his particular position clearly marked upon it, and he in turn was directed to so order and instruct his brigade commanders that there should be no conflict or mistakes. Thus was easily avoided much of the different points was covered by gunboats, and during the clear of the different points was covered by gunboats, and during the deburkation at the upon it in the case of the first points was covered by gunboats, and during the deburkation at the upon it into realth and premeditated assault upon us.

The froots in good strikes.

By one o'clock on Saturday afternoon the entire force and also an abstore and had moved away to secure their positions. The men were in the highest spirits, being led by a captain in whom they had the fullest confidence, and all animated with a firm presentiment of a sure and speedy victory.

PLANS OF THE HATLE.

positions. The men were in the highest spirits, being led by a captain in whom they had the fullest confidence, and all antimated with a firm presentiment of a sure and speedy victory.

Ceneral McClernand had laid his plans to make his victory not only sure, but decisive. To this end he had disposed his forces so as completely to circumvent the Post and prevent any egrees from it in any direction whatever. It has been previously mentioned that one division tebraked in the south side of the Arkansas. This was designed to prevent any escape by crossing the river. Another division, instead of following the main force into the common renderous at Beleville, continued directly up the White river about twenty-live miles, where they debarked on the west side of that stream, whence, by justing their way through the timbered bottom land for a distance of three miles, they would emerge into higher load and open prairie, continuing thus until they again entered the woods skirting the Red river, about three miles back of the Post. The distance across by this route was but ten or twelve miles; and, although no well constructed roads existed, or in fact any roads, the timber was so open and free from underbrush that but little difficulty who met with in cetting through. This division struck what is called the White river road—running nearly north and south—about two miles and a half from the Post. Following this road about three-quarters of an inte, to avoid an extensive marsh or swamp lying northeast of the town, they field off by their right fants through a piece of woods, until their right came upon the main tumpike leading from the north into the Arkansas, about a mile and a half from the town, thus cutting of all retreat from the Post in this direction.

The two divisions that had debarked on the north side of the river, below the Post, deployed into line with their right came upon the main tumpike leading from the north into the Arkansas, about a nulle and a half from the town, thus competing the carth to treat the tim

carth to trumble with the vast volume of sound.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

At first the enemy had difficulty in getting their gues to bear upon our bonts, ewing to their elevation and the close position which the boats had taken, and for a time their shot all fell far astern of us, causing loud peaks of derision from the Jack Tars who watched them. At the same time our gues were too highly elevated and our shell passed over the bluff, failing far into the rear of the rebet lines, and, as the result demonstrated, doing more damage to our own forces that to those of the genery. But by degrees more perfect ranges were obtained on both sides, and the rebet linesiles feel around our vessels in uncomfortable frequency. The rebets disclosed but four gues bearing upon us though these were of beauty calibre, and were handled with great skill. We

both sides, and the rebel miselies feil around our vesseis in unconfortable frequency. The rebels disclosed but four guns bearing upon us though these were of heavy calibre, and were handled with great skill. We thus had the advantage of them in weight of metal, naving, were the bow guns of our thous only used twelve guns working against them, while by awinging about we could occasionally pour in a broadaide with great effect. After the lew first rounds we got better range, and our shell fell with great accoracy into the rebel works, expeding and spreading knosternation and confusion all around. Thus we soon disabled the of their best pieces, a large rifled gun, knocking it completely off its mountings by a well directed shot from the Louisville. Anothing of the less of artilierists or accident to the piece does not state.

The vessels, although much cut up, were ready for action in half an bour after the battle. The imposerability of the armor of these vessels was again most fully demonstrated in this action, the missiles that struck them on the casemates glancing off as it from sold from. One or two of the beats received a shot through their ports; but the casualities resulting the formal as mumber. On the Louisville we lost tweive, on the beats seventeen and on the Rattler two. There was no loss either on the Lexington of Cincinnati.

We had thus silenced half of the guns working against us, and had as yet received no serious damage, when signals were displayed from the flagship to withdraw from the action. The cause of this sarly withdrawal, when every prospect favored an early success in silencing the rebel battery, did not at first spaper, and much dissatisfaction and grumbling were manifested by the crews of the various boats engaged; but it was soon known throughout the squadron that it had been proviously agreed between the bavai and army commanders that a certain bour the navy should withdraw and the land forces would make an assault. But for some unexplained reason the army did not come to time, and,

Early in the following evening General McClernand visited the admiral, when a long censuitation ensued, at which the plan of battle for Sunday was agreed upon, it was also agreed upon, as a wise plan, to give the being usered garrison a title rest as possible during the intervening night, and accordingly the gunboats were discreted to fire a shot every half boar. This desultory time was not designed to do any great amount of damage, and probably did not but it unquestionably had not but it unquestionably had the effect of depriving some rebew of their usual night's rest and thus unfitted them in a measure for duty on the following day.

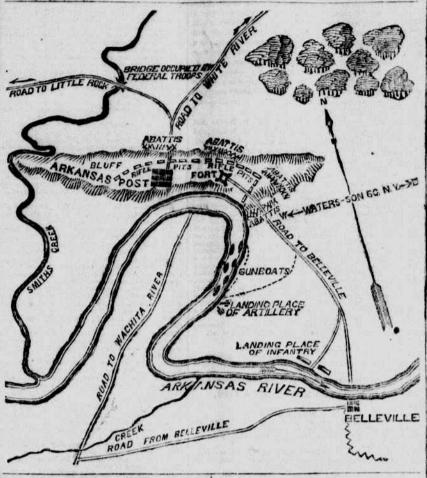
Sunday morning, at daylight, our gunboats were to reache the cancenade upon the fort but the morning dawned with a dense fog spreading over the river, which prevented the gunboats moving up into action until nearly in he order, at which hour the attack was resumed.

For one hour the cannonading was equal to that of the prevente day. The enemy had, during the night, remarked the gun we had dismounted on the previous evening and size had supplied gunners for the other grassicered, so, that their whole battery was in play. As the fog lifted the morning shone out bright and occartful, and nature put on her most beautiful garb. The cannonading that followed was saidy in contrast with the clear sky and the gladsome son. Heavy reports of artillery and loud shouts of excised mon were all the sounds to be heard, and these seemed in and discord with the smaling appearance of nature. But the battle had commenced, and soon it raged with its microsest forty.

The army on the shore had aireast, on their left wing, entered an extensive abatis, and were forcing their way up to the rine pits of the enemy against a continuous volley of mucketry, while the right of our line was held in check by the shots of our own numbers. Thus the roar of artillery was intermingied with the din of musketry and the shorts for uncommon sounds became musical in its discordance. Light artillery was planted by deen. Sheroand in a commanding position, to shell the rebel poettion from minand, which drew remonaces not only from seed artillery, but from the main text, two guns of which bore directly upon our assaulting columns.

THE CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.

The Battle Field-The Rebel Works-Position of the Gunboats.



the fort had been wholly berren of results. About this time a shell was directed, either from the Locisville or bekalb, though which is a point in dispute, as both vessels fired almost simultaneously, which exploded directly over and close to a hundred-pounder Parrott gun, mounted on the southern parspet of the robel fort, and which had given our vessels the greatest anxiety and trouble, disabiling every man engaged in working the gun. With field glasses we could plainly see that not less than seven of the poor follows were literally blown to pieces, their limbs being torn annoter and their bodies severed into shapeless masses and scattered throughout their works. Nine others, either engaged in working the gun or standing by it, were counted among the wounded, who were borne from the spot by those who rashed to their recent, or discovered dragging their cripited limbs over the ground to a piace of refuge. Not a man was left to work the gun, and throughout the rest of the engagement it was not again fired.

With the silencing of this immonse piece, which seems to have been their main reliance, the fire of the enterly began to slacken, as if their forces had become disheartened. But still their other guns were worked with some animation, while all the hatteries of our gunboats poured in upon them a most damaging fire. As yet not a single shot had struck any of our vessels since the action commenced, although many fell in close proximity, and our fire did not slacken in the least. We had attained perfect ranges, and each shot we fired was becoming more and more close, until it was with the ulmost hazard that they could work their guns at all. We slangthered their ginners; but, obstinately, they put others in their place. We silenced one, and finally two of their guns but still the remaining guns on the eastern parapet was abandoned, the guns of the least. We had attained perfect ranges, and each shot we fired was becoming more and more close, until it was first fourthers in their place.

Fingly the last came. The

Then commenced a most furious assault by the land forces. Those upon the left, comprising, as I am inform ed, the divisions of Generals Steele and David Stewart—formerly Morgan L. Smith's—crossed the enemy's abatis, under a neavy fire from their rifle pits, and put the rebels to utter rout, driving them out is the direction of the read leading to Little Rock. Here they were headed off by the division that had crossed from the White river, and a desperate engagement ensued. Of this engagement i have but little information, as I was not present to witness it, and have had no opportunity of conversing with those vob were. A PURIOUS ASSAULT BY THE ARMY.

by the division that had crossed from the White river, and a desperate engagement enseed. Of this engagement is have but little information, as I was not present to witness it, and have had no opportunity of conversing with those vio weep.

"The ENGAGEMENT ON THE RIGHT.

I, am informed that, on emerging from the fire of our forces on the left, the rebeis formed in line of battle and attempted to break our right wing, with a view of escaping; but being repulsed, after heavy siaughter, a cessation of hostilities occurred. During this essession reinforcements were sent round from our left to the right to such an extent that when the enemy again attempted the task of breaking through, which they did at three P. M. they were again repulsed after a very brief engagement, their forces breaking in contusion and utter demoralization. Soon after the rebel commander sent out a fing of true proposing a capitalation. The answer returned was that the only capitalation that could be made would be one based on an unconditional surreader. This reply was doubtless expected, for after a short delay it was accopted, and at four P. M. we became peasessor of this famous position, with its heavy armament, all its garmon, light artillery, small arms, camp equipage, ammunition stores, &c. Colonel Funnington, late of the United States Navy, commandant of the fort, requested to surrender to the navy, and admiral Porter received his sword.

SEXTER OF COLONEL DURNINGTON.

The rebel Colonel John W. Dunnington is a native and citizen of Kentucky, from which State he was appointed to the United States Navy on the 10th of April, 1849. On the 16th of October, 1856, he was promoted to a licutentary, and in 1861 he resigned his position in the loyal service of his country and joined that of the rebels. On the 16th of October, 1856, he was promoted to a licutentary, and in 1861 he resigned his position in the loyal service of his branch to work the summan of the first was desided a dead of the residual to the chief of the country, over eight of wh

to again the man there was but little steep in the biyound, the men being anxious for the coming daws, and
lervently desiring an opportunity to retrieve the disgrace of their failure before Vicksburg under She man.
Had not this been explicient reason for a sleepless night,
there would have been cause for wakefulness in the occasional booming of the artiflery from the gunbasts in
front of the Post.

canonal booming of the artiflery from the gunboats in front of the Post.

NOTING ON SECULAY.

In the morping they moved forward to within two miles of the river, meeting and capturing small squade of the enemy. There was no engagement of importance, as the rebest had beared from the guard as the bridge of the force that was ready to oppose them, and did not attempt to retreat by way of the Wachtar ross. When the battle was over the number of prisoners on this side was not in from two hundred, consisting citizely of stragglers from the fort. All of them told a patient tale of their garrison like and the scarcity of provisors.

CASTALLES.

I have not, from the circumstances by which I are surrounded, been able to make out a list of the losses in the various divisions engaged. These will doubties be such by your correspondent who accompanied the land forces. I have heard several ceilinates of the circumstance in the land forces. I have heard several ceilinates of the circumstance in the land forces. I have heard several ceilinates of the circumstance of the place of the miles and wonded at less than three hundred. Expert persons are est opinion that

they will exceed six hundred. My own impression is that the losses will come within the above figures. No officers, that I have heard of, have suffered. Much of the damage is said to have been caused by the gunboats firing too high.

officers, that I have heard of, have suffered. Much of the damage is said to have been caused by the gunboats firing too high.

An Arotogy.

My excuse for the meagre condition of this report arises from my position during the fight. From beginning to end of the action I was on one of the small gunboats near Belleville, anchored in the stream to guard the transports. I used every excrise, but was unable to go up to the scene of the battle. Seeing a small tog coming down from the heavy gunboats, I managed to get on board. There I encountered an officer with orders for the transports on the White river and the gunboats at its mouth. He was able to give me as few particulars of the engagement in addition to what I had already witnessed. It is possible that my account contains some errors, but I send the best that I have. The accounts that ollow from your special accompanying the land forces will contain more full and more exact details. I only send the that the Harald, as usual, may be ahead, one of the light gunboats is to start from this point to-night for Helena, and will probably be in advance of the despatch boat.

RESULTS OF THE RAYLE.

The results of our victory are nearly seven thousand prisoners of war, a fortified point guarding the aavigation of the Arkansas river, and saurting out its commerce from the Mississippi. We can now ascend without interruption to Lattle Rock, and take tuil possession of the Arkansas capital. With a higher stage of water in that river we can communicate with General Biunt and Herron, and save them the transport of supplies over the long route from folls. With out a few more well directed blows the whole rebustions make for us an exhibit of no mean importance. Transportation for the rugged roads of Arkansas has become ours, and with a new stock of commissary stores we can common and were ready to move many direction by land.

Following so soon after our reverse, we should hope that our present victory will be a partial atonement for our recent defeat, and convince the North of the value of the change in command. The one leader brought us defeat and degrace, the other has brought us honor and success. With an officer in whom we have confidence we new feel certain of a presperous future.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) There is nothing to telegraph to-night.

Our Fifth Army Corps Correspondence.

Counter Movement of the Rebelt-Reported Promo

Gen. Butterfield—Plag Presentation—Newsbey: Arrest ed.—Bertian Skarpelooters and How Disposed of, dc. Three desorters who came in last evening my that the memy is contemplating a counter movement to the hood of a lively rencontre.

A report reached here to-day that Gen. Butterfield.

lately in command of this corps, is to be assigned the com nand of the Seventh army, corps. It is too late in th day to attempt writing any new eulogiums of "Little lan." His litness to command a corps has been shown beyond question, although his severance from this branch occess of the evacuation of Fredericksburg as great a victory, under the circumstances, as has ever

achieved by the Army of the Potomac.

A flag presentation to the Potomac.

A flag presentation to the Porty fourth New York regiment, Col. Rice, has been one of the most noteworthy event connected with the First division of this corpt. The flag one of Tidany & Co.'s best, of handsomely ymbroidered silk, the staff of block ebooy, patent jointed and crowned by a solid silver spear—is the gift of Mrs. Frastus Cornug, and was presented to the regiment, on behalf of the fair donor, by Gen. Griffin, in a speech of hithy appropriateness. Col. Rice, in the course of his response, stated that the regiment had left the remains of many coursades on the plains of lisnover, the banks of the Chickshominy, the hills of Malvern and its heights of Groveton. Col. Johnson, of the Twestly Affil New York, commanding the First brigade—who had just returned from a brilliant recommonstance, for the success attending which he was specially complimented by Gen. Burnside-followed in a speech of masterly sleepance and sparkfag with patriotic sentiments. It was an occasion the regiment and all participating in it will not soon forget. There was a general arrest of newsbys yeatenday, embracing those not selling in the proper order. The arrested provinies, in true red tape style, were trotted about from one headquarters to another. They submitted with great grace to their detection, potting hen under temporary arrest, and worked themselves on of the different with like gracetimess.

The Berdan Sharpsbooters have been divides into three commands, the first remaining a statched to the cores and the other two being respectively assigned to General Sunner's and General Franklin's corps. These assigned to the latter commands respectively assigned to General Sunner's and General Franklin's corps. These assigned to the latter commands respectively assigned to General Sunner's and General Franklin's corps.

the latter commands reported to day to be generals commanding.

Council Johnson, Twesty fifth New York, and me an excited connected with the regiment worth of special mention. A lady in Paris, who had read of the splendid chavior of this regiment at Hansver Goar House and other engagements, sent \$150 to Caysain Auchinty, formerly of General Morell's staff, requesting himto give the same to Colonel Johnson for distribution mong the wounded of his regiment whom he deemed met workly. In accordance with this request he has made destribution of the money, giving it to these who have lost heir limber these otherwise incapacitated from futures evice in their country's behalf. Here is an example will worthy the imitation of the women of America.

It is a quiet Sanday, the sky cloodless, but he air possessing a wintry sharpness.

Probable Destruction of Another Union

Namevinan, Jun. 9, 1801. The afector Mary Crane, from Lemantle, with commu-ary stores belonging to our feet, while proceeding to Nashvitte, stopped for wood, and it is believed has been destroyed by the rebein.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC ADRIADMENTATION - Dr. Rebert Bradford, the sew Public Administrator, he not yet TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kangaroo at New York and the Arabia at Halifax.

The Mediation Scheme Again Affeat in England.

Napoleon Preparing to Propose an Armistice.

The United States Minister in Audience with the Emperor and in Conference with M. Brouyn De Lhuys.

ENGLAND STILL REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

The Paris Moniteur's Account of the Battle of Fredericksburg.

The "Marvellous Rapidity" of the Rebel Troops and "Incapacity" of the Union Generals.

Defence of the Hing of Prussia by Mimself,

The steemship Arabia, from Liverpeel at helf-part ten clock on the morning of the 10th, via Queenmown on

the evening of the 11th instant, arrived at Halfax at half-past six o'clock hast evening. Her dates are two days later than those already to hand

did not sight Cape Face, and reports having experiences ine weather during the passage. The British steamship Kangarco, Captain Jeffrey, from

port last evening.

January 12, latitude 56 degrees 31 minutes, lengthade
32 degrees 10 minutes, passed a stramer bound east-nowing one rocket. January 18, latitude 41 degrees 8 mi nutes, longitude 65 degrees 4d minutes, passed steamship

Oty of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

A despatch from Liverpool of the 11th of January. the latest-says "the political nows to-day is:

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Interviews Between the United States Minister in Paris and the Emperor Napoleon-The Emperor Again Recommends Mediation-Effect of the Defeat at Fredericksburg-Rumor of Peace land to Hold to Her Neutrality-English Support for the Union-Hon. Mr. Adams on President Lincoln's Position-The ricksburg-American Aid to the Lancathire Operatives. The London Times in Support of Slavery, &c., &c., &c.

exce with the Emperor Napoleon on New Year's day The Bulletin de Paris says that Mr. Dayton had a prirate audience with the Emperor Napoleon on the 7th

between the North and the South. On the previous day, Mr. Dayton had a conference on the same subject with the French Minister for Foreign

The Paris correspondent of the Lendon Times says that ince the defeat of the federals at Predericksburg, the Emporor Napoleon has again turned his thoughts to Amer

The correspondent is informed, on good authority, that steps have been taken, or are on the point of being taken, to return the opertures already unmoverefully satile to the

Lincoin government, and this time, at it hoped, with a prospect of belier results.

The London Army and Navy Goodle says that the Con-federate generals have been overpraised. To stand and fight has been their great strategy. Not one of them seems to have made a catopaign with a purpose. No make good use of the energy and next of their soldiers. Let some loader arise, on either sold, who can load a few squadrons to press one of there broken armies, and

President Lincoln at a large meeting in London, gotten up

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, American Minister at Lon-don, in acknowledging the address for transmission to President Lincoln, said that he (Mr. Adams) had no doubt that she President would receive it as an encouraging testimonial of andependent witnesses to the magner in which he (Mr. Lincoln) was endead or eg to de bis duty to his country and to mankind

the course of receiving signatures at Hemingham. It expresses a strong belief that the federal cause is that of humanity, religiou and freedom and carpestly hopes

of Fredericksburg, by an eye without, and may that the federale marched with a consciousness of impending disaster. The rapidity of the movements of the Conrates is described at marvellous. The federals, we the contrary, are represented as having answed eath de-

America with previous for the discreased spacet and for conveying to the liberal denors the discrete Commerce's appreciation of the generals and trendly spirit which prompted the monitorest controlled. The Chamber referred the section of the New York Chamber of Commerce a regard to the abstracts to a

The Liverpool Port betieves that a reservoir wall set in

nat which so exploshingly justices mevery. tay on the first of December, and anchored near the Con-

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Debate in the Spanish Cortes-Engtand's Plans Asselled by the Opposi-

In the Spanish Cortes Senor Mon accused England of using Spain to improve her relations with Mexico. He regretted that the Spanish troops had not goe on with

Some Mou's opposition amendment was reserted by a

Second Payers College Second Sec

Mexican affairs. He says that Spain should support the conditators of a Spanish prince for the throne of Mexico. The only hope for the Mexicans is that they shall triumph reign myasien. He declares that the government ment of a menarchy in Mexico. Spain had lest two milin the expedition against Merico, and no benefit had resaled to her from it. The Spanish government should have disappreced of the re-embarkation of General Prim. and sent the Spanish troops back, or, if they had fell unable to do this, they should have resigned.

General James Watson Webb in Brazil.

HIS DIFFICULTY WITH THE TAITISH MINISTER AND COMPLAINT TO HALL RUSSELL.

The Laternal Alban publishes the correspondence between General James Watson Webb, the American Sailster, and Mr. Chr. tie, the British Minister to the

the correspondence is of a personal and pugnacious character, and an affair of honor was at one time

A letter is also published from General Webb to Ear, Rerned, complaining of Mr. Christie's conduct.

Great Britain.

There were ramors of a considerable reduction in the

Gaiway ine of steamors was about to be held as Dublin.
A ship with 1,700 tales of cotton from the Cape of
Good Hope, grown from Sea Island seed, had reached

Another vessel had brought 300 bales of cotten from Portogal.

Large quantities of entire sent were being imported nto f iverpool and thence experted to new section fields.

crease in caph on hand of only one mainer transs, and an increase in discounted bills of eighty-four mellions.

The Bank of Guyan & Co., in Lyons, has surpended, owing to its transactions with a large cotten factory. A new brigade for Mexico will embark at

The Minister of Public Works has received orders to in quire into the distress existing among the cotton opera-

The Parls Bourse was on the 10th lost, firt at 700 56c Panes, Jan. 9 - Evening The Meniteur announces that the Journal din Dumanch

has received a third warning from the government.

Some important correspondence spirators had been usized in Rome.

Prussia. The King, in reply to the New Year's address, cays that the present position of scalin is misunderstood. He intended to maintain and protest the equitation. He

was compelled to earry out what he considered to be concurred to the welfare of the country without regard to the fact of his being misunderstood. General Willisser, Prussian Ambassador at Turme

against whom strong grounds of exception were taken, was to be transferred to Bome, and Count Needon would succeed to the Turin Embassy.

Turkey. The ministerial crisis is over.

the portfolio of Foreign Minister

It was rumored and expected that Fund Pashs would be President of the Coun-Commercial Intelligence.

Kiamit Pasha is Grand Vicier, and Auli Pasha retains

THE LONDON HONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jun. 10, 1863.
Consols clessed on the 6th at 633 h a653; for maney.
The builton in the Bank has decreased fill 600.
Earling quotes Frie Junes 433; a 44. Him is Centrals
403; a 41, decemb. United States 5%, of 1874, 62 a 63
do. 6 %, of 1881, 70 a 71.

LONDON, Jun. 16. Market Lownes, Jan. 16—Evening.

Console for money 93% a 93% discount; Eries, 43%

THE PARIS BOURGE.

Pans, Jan. 19, 1865.
The Bourse is heavy at 70f, 45c for the leaves.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The regular weekly Liverpool cetton market was reported per lithernian. The advices from Mauchester represent a quiet and

devieward market.

BENARSTUPPS MARKET.

Richardson, Spence a Co., Gordon, Brose & Co., and
Bigland. Athiya & Co. report flour dull and partially du
lower American quoted at 22s a 2ss. When steadyred Western, be. a 9s. 160. red countern, 16s. a 1st. corn

Bringly mixed, 25s. 3d. a 28s. 6d., white, 31s. a 52s. 6d.

Bringly mixed, 25s. 3d. a 28s. 6d., white, 31s. a 52s. 6d.

Brine? mired, 256, 3d, a 288, 5d., white, 31s, a 22e of PROVISION MARKET.

The game authorities report beet heavy and 2s, 6d, lower, Pork very doll. Boson still declining and dull. Lard easier. Tailow beavy. Butter quiet but stoady.

The Brokers circular reports askes quiet—pots, 32s, 6d., pearls, 31s, 6d. Segar quiet but steady. Collecting the Rico quiet and unchanged. Howed firm. Cod oil quiet but steady. Linseed oil quiet at 46s, 6d a 41s. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Hown quiet at 26s. Spirits burpeintine quiet at 112s, 6d, a 11s.

LONDON MARKETS.

birpentine quiet at 112s. 6d a 11se.

Baring's circular reports breadquafs quiet and from 1ron steady. Sugar quiet but steady. Codes begyant and 1s. higher. Rose steady. Tea firm, Tallow heavy at 43s. 9d. Spirits turpentine tending unwards sales at 115s. a 120s. Rosin firmer; sales at 27s. for common. Lisseed off still advancing and quoted 40s. 6d. Sperm oil steady at 596. Fetroisom quiet and unchanged. Graves & fold report—Fork has a declaring tendency. Botter dull and unchanged. Bacon has a downward tendency. THE HAVER COTTON MARKET.
HATER, Jan. 8, 1863.
Coston opened dull and irregular, but cheed steady and unchanged. Sales of the week 6,500 holes. Stora 54,800

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LITERISON, Jan. 19—Evening.

Cotton—Sales to-day 5,000 bales: the market quiet
and unchanged, with a better tone at the close. The sales
to speculators were 2,000 bales.
Breadstard quiet, but steady.

Provisions quiet, but steady.

Movements of Senator Wall, of New

Pintanuarura, Jan. 10, 1868. Senator Wall, of New Jersey, was percended at the erard House to-night. He made a speach, comparing part at the holm. If sould never be able to ride the storm till a democrat took his place. The crowd ground at the mention of the names of thought and Butter, and housed Modicion. The proceedings were altended with

PRESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY PROPE the Vernna, after the pirate Alabama, in the first class

A grand compliance by some will be given to night at the strocklyn Athensian to signor Govett, upon which occlaims a comber of fraction artists will be heard. Among the number are tills Salember, Mess. Coletti, signor Maconfert, Flinderin Skaats, Oliver Walker, J. M. Levett, and A. Shooke.

Bos. J. R. Teyronic, Judge Atman J. Perker, A. Van Santwood B. J. Piller, of Albany, Hon J. R. Chand, of the Commission of Principles of Strains of the Commission of Principles of Bridge-set, and H. Trowbridge, of New Horsen, are though at the Commission of Bridge-set, and H. Trowbridge, of New Horsen, are though at the Commission of Santon Army, P. R. Motoure and C. C. Heren, of Machington, Col. Won, L. Chrom, of Baltanness, and L. W. Parich, of St. Louis, are copping at the Herrorecham Hotel.

M. Moore of Chromaco Contain D. S. Balcock, of

stopping at the Mexico-cutan Hotel.

8 M. Moore, of Chicago Cartain D. S. Bahcock, of Stonington, s. P. Adams and indy and G. B. Upton, of Poston.

7 F. Hobbrook, of Verment, F. W. Saward and lady Mrs. W. Saward and lady Mrs. W. Saward and lady Mrs. Worden, of Washington F. T. Amera and P. Gardend, of Chicago, W. Washington, S. T. Amera and P. Gardend, of Chicago, Practices, and English United States Arony, and Captain Pick, with Spiked, are mosphing at the Astor House.

186 1184 1783, 1198, 1798, 1200 1214 1216, 1220, 1222, 1228, 1264,